

THE PEOPLE PEDAGOGICALLY EDUCATE YOUTH PATRIOTISM AND TRADITIONALLY

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Abstract:

In this article, examples of Karakalpak folk pedagogy are reflected in the traditions of patriotic education of young people based on the heroism of our ancestors in their struggle against external enemies.

Keywords: Karakalpak folk pedagogy, patriotism, history, Sak-massagats, Tumaris, Shiroq, heritage of ancestors.

Introduction

2021 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev

His speech entitled "We will firmly continue the path of democratic reforms based on the development strategy of New Uzbekistan" held on November 5 in connection with his re-election to the post of President is of great importance for the development of our country and the well-being of our people. In the speech of the President, he emphasized the changes in every sector of the national economy, the work being done to increase the value of man and his dignity, and emphasized that the New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan serves to realize the happiness and good intentions of our people. This strategy was formed on the basis of the principle "Man - society - state", and the implementation of new reforms in the field of education was defined as one of the main issues. We will make this principle the rule of our life" [5] - said President Sh. Mirziyoev. In the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan, education of young people in the spirit of patriotism based on national values was set as a priority.

One of the main goals of the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan is to create a foundation for the development of our people, especially to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, to carry out scientifically based educational work so that they grow up as perfect people in all respects. Based on the current socio-political and economic situation in our country, the formation of patriotism in young people, along with the development of such qualities as honest service to the people, fighting for the development of the Motherland, creates in them the following personal qualities:

- courage, bravery, heroism and loyalty;
- work honestly, be polite;
- preservation of material and spiritual wealth of the homeland;
- national pride, awareness of national identity.

Educating young people to patriotism is a social necessity, and in the process of solving the problem, the unity of the nation is ensured and its reputation in the international arena is raised. In particular, by applying the methods of improving patriotism in the process of educational work,



we will get young people to participate with their wishes in the spiritual, socio-political arena, which illuminates the essence of the culture, history and traditions of our people.

Educational views strengthen the patriotism of young people based on the traditions of Karakalpak folk pedagogy. The traditions of folk pedagogy make a great contribution to the education of the patriotic generation of our people. It envisages improvement of personal, cognitive and behavior of young people in the process of patriotic education. The traditions of Karakalpak folk pedagogy can be regarded as a school of education. The reason is that the concepts of patriotism such as humility, kindness, hospitality, care, duty, faith, manners, and honor are widely reflected in it.

Looking at the long past of our nation, it is known from history that our ancestors showed great examples of love and loyalty to the Motherland by bravely and fighting against the invaders in the path of the development of the Motherland. Our ancestors sacrificed their lives for the independence, peace and well-being of their homeland. The words of Ulug Ernazar (Olakoz) "Let my nation be the people, let my people be the people" and his heroically sacrificing his life in the struggle for independence against the enemy indicate that he is a true son of the Motherland.

It is known from history that "B.E.q. In the 6th century, the Achaemenid king of Iran, Cyrus, conquers many parts of Central Asia. The people of Central Asia and the Sak-Massaget peoples under the leadership of Tomaris lead a heroic struggle against Cyrus. Cyrus cunningly captures Sparganis, son of Thomaris. Tomaris said to Cyrus: "O bloodthirsty Cyrus, do not brag about what you have done, you did not defeat my son in a face-to-face battle, you deceived him and captured him by drinking wine. Now take my advice, you hand over my child to me and go back where you came from. "If you don't obey my word, I swear by the Sun, the god of massages, I will drown an evil person like you with blood," they say. Cyrus will not agree to this. There will be a big battle between the two sides. Cyrus' soldiers will be destroyed in this battle. He himself will be killed on the battlefield. Tomaris, the king of Sak-massagets who defeated the enemy, said: "You were infamous, bloodthirsty all your life. I fulfilled my oath and bathed you in blood. This will be the punishment for those who came to someone else's land and invaded it"- he put Cyrus' head in a bloody mesh" [1].

From the content of the legend, it is possible to know the heroism of the massagets led by To'maris, their place in the life of the society of those times. Along with men, women fought valiantly against external enemies.

Russian scientist S.P. Tolstov, in his research on the history of Khorezm and Karakalpak, compares the Karakalpak folk epic "Forty Girls" with the history of the Massagets. "It should be a connection between the traditions of Thracian-massaget culture and the Karakalpak epic "Forty Maiden". In "Qirq Kiz" you can see the story of the massaget about Tomaris... In the 6th century, the Byzantine ambassadors met the Turkish peoples led by women in the northern Aral region of Khorezm [2]. While agreeing with the above opinion, T.A. Zhdanko, relying on the ethnographic materials collected among the Karakalpaks, states: "It is correct to say that the motto of the MUYTANS in this place is Aksholpan, a woman's name" [3].

This is confirmed by Berdak, the great poet of the Karakalpak people, in his work "Shejire".

Qońırat uranı- Jayılğan,
Múyten uranı- Aqsholpan,
Qıyat uranı- Arıwxan
Hayal uran bolğan eken [4].



The Sak-Massagets waged continuous heroic battles against the kings of Iran. In the legend of "Shirok", which reflects true patriotism in such a struggle, readiness to sacrifice one's life for the sake of the homeland and the people's happiness is reflected in the example of Shiroq, the shepherd of the Sak-Massaget people.

"Iranian king Darius starts a war against Sak-massaget peoples. The Sak-massaget people prepare for war against Darius. At that moment, a shepherd named Shiroq came out from among the people of Sak and advised Darius to attack and save his people from the enemy, saying that he would sacrifice his life in this case. Shirok promises Dora that the Sak-massagets have moved, cut off their front, and find them after a 7-day journey. In 7 days, Shirok leads Darius' soldiers to the desert, leads them astray, exposes the enemy to hunger and dehydration. Enraged by this, Darius orders Shiroq's head to be cut off. Before his death, Shirak said, "I overcame, I alone overcame an entire army. I returned the calamity that had befallen my motherland and brought the soldiers of Darius the conqueror to slaughter. Each of the four directions is a 7-day journey, let them go wherever they want, hunger will kill you anyway" [1].

On the basis of these two examples of folk pedagogy, real historical sources are revealed. To'maris and Shiroq are national heroes and are role models for young people as great and courageous historical figures who gave their lives for their people and country.

Patriotism does not appear only on the battlefield. Today, a number of our compatriots are setting an example for young people with their exemplary work. Patriotism is also seen in selfless work for the welfare of the country. Many people are serving in various fields of science, sports, art and work, spreading the reputation of our country to the world, and gaining prestige with their dedicated services to the young generation. For example, the Hero of Uzbekistan, teacher Allaniyaz Uteniyazov, showed an example of true patriotism at work. He adopted the motto of the people: "Märt jigit eli ushyn tuo'ylady, eli ushyn öledi", he built a kindergarten and a school building for the education of the young generation, and built a kindergarten and a school for the education of the young generation at his own expense. By this, he earned the applause of the people. His work surprised the people of the world.

Examples of folk pedagogy, whether in the form of epics, proverbs, legends, or fairy tales, encourage people to be humane, friendly, perfect, to value each other, to respect the big and the small, and to be kind. It educates to protect the homeland, the nation, to love and appreciate it. They are national heritages that have been passed down from generation to generation for centuries. These heritages are important in raising a sense of responsibility and patriotism in young people.

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